Bellefonte Patriot.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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THE MESSAGE
OF THE
President of the United States,

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, jun.

(Concluded from our last.)

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which, in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn. Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions six hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. Stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the amount of the Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty-eight millions seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty-nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety-one millions nine hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifications in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the Union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordinance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury on that day a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to congress whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of congress compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the Union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin Island, and at the Rigolets, leading to lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works. At Old Point Comfort at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake Bay, materials, to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fortification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington on this river, will be completed early in the next spring; and that on the Pea patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the Harbor of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most extended and difficult parts, and it would also take considerable time to collect the materials at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satified that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence. Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those most remote.

With the Indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian sea, the Pacific and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters which have been much improved of late are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In the execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, November 14, 1820.

ORATION ON PERRY.

From the Village Record.

The following piece is from the pen of one, whose unhappiness it has been to suffer temporary derangement. To much originality is added a sweetness which plays around the heart and induces its dearest sympathy.

'Tis sweet, when viewing some noble ruins, to see through its dilapidations the splendor of the setting sun; or to have contrasted with its roughness, the softness of a distant landscape.—Such is the feeling induced by the perusal of these lines. The human mind in ruins is an awful and melancholy object; but when, in its abberations the goodness of the heart is evinced, and the noble passions are elicted, its softens the roughness, and calms the ruffled feelings of those who sympathise.

ON PERRY.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty chief and art thou gone, Oh! chief of Erie.

Terrible as the whirlwind in the forest, was thou in the day of battle. But calm and gentle as the still lake, on a summer's eve, wast thou in the day of peace.

As a comet among the stars; so shone the chief of Erie among the sons of the north.

As the tall oak, that is felled in mid-summer, green in leaves, and rich in foliage, so so fell the chief of Erie in the morning of his glory.

Serenely bright, calmly great, as the last beams of the sun, when he sinks in the west, so sunk the chief on the bosom of our mother earth.

And art thou gone, Oh! mighty chief my heart mourns in anguish, and the dew of sorrow fills my eyes when I think, thou art no more. Oh! chief of Erie.

POCAHONTAS.

Impressment!—A man named Dunham, has lately returned to the place of his nativity in Vermont after an absence of about 80 years, having been impressed and detained in the British service until very recently for which he received about 30 dollars. He was in the Battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He found his wife married to a third husband. This man has *not* received "any essential injury!!!"

Foreign Intelligence.

Charleston Nov. 12.

Latest from England.—By the ship Isabella, Captain M'Neal, from London, we have received London papers to the 6th Oct. inclusive—two days later than the accounts by the Importer, at New York from Liverpool. Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, would pass both Houses of Parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country, that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards her.

London Oct. 6.—The proceedings against the queen yesterday are interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence; and, if we look to the interior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favorable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed.

The manners of the Countess of Oldi were inquired into; they were found chaste and modest. It was at last asked whether she had not a Milanese, brogue, as if the queen of England, a German by birth, and an English woman in station, were a judge of that. But is there a Scotchman or Irishman about the British Court, that does not speak with a brogue? We could instance one of the most intelligent members of that very house before which the investigation takes place. But in this is the cross examination, which it is obvious, so far as it goes, leaves the examination in chief perfectly untouched.

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief abstract:

1. Clerk of the queen's solicitor proved that the chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden—though anxious to come over as a witness for the queen, yet was afraid lest he should offend his sovereign.

2. Col. St. Leger proved that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the queen's service, after 11 years—from 1808 to 1819

4. Lord Guilford, visited the queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the queen, Bergami and Madame Oldi seting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The queen towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing (he conversed but little) with a *vulgar woman*. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled.

4 Lady Glembervie met the queen at Genoa lady Glembervie volunteered to act as lady of bedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company of Genoa at the queen's house, where Lord Glembervie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his Mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Linsay quitted the queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814 In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and many Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank, visited her majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the queen to Rome, Civitta Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's the present Earl of Guilford's escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami resigned the queen's service in 1817, in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Mariettis, of Milan, was brought forward again; and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further investigation.

From the Salem Register of Nov. 21.

Revolution in Hayti.—By Capt. Pousland, from Cape Henry, further particulars are received of the late revolution in Hayti; and to John Dodge, Esq. we are indebted for the Port au Prince Telegraph, of the 7th Oct. and several printed documents which the revolution had given rise to, (received from his friends by this arrival;) from which we have made translations as below.

The revolution commenced at Cape Henry, Oct. 6, among the troops, 3000 in number. They revolted in the evening of that day, and marched immediately under the Duke Marmalade, governor of Cape Henry, to Autacap, seven miles from the Cape, where they encamped. Christophe, who had been confined for some time at his palace of Sans Souci, with a paralytic affection, on receiving news of this event, had his guards, 1300 in number, assembled in front of the palace; he was carried out before them in an animated manner, offering them liberal rewards to encourage them to march immediately to oppose the rebels. They marched under Prince Joachim to a bridge opposite the camp of the rebel troops with cries of "Vive le Roi."—The rebels replied with cries of "Vive la Liberty—Vive la Republique," &c. The Prince then ordered his troops to fire, but they refused, and after renewing the order two or three times the prince left them, and returned to the king, with information of the state of things, and the royal guards immediately went over to the revolted army. The king, on receiving the news, said, if he could not trust his guards, he could not confide in any body, and immediately shot himself with two pistols, in his breast and head, and died instantly in his palace. The few troops who remained with the king, then took possession of the palace of Sans Souci, which they stript and plundered of every valuable article; they also took all the cattle, &c. They refused to bury Christophe, and his body was left exposed in the road.

On the 17th of Oct. the revolt having become general among the troops and people, eight of Christophe's officers were killed at Cape Henry. Among them were the Prince Royal, Prince Joachim, and Baron Battee. The Prince Royal and Baron Battee begged for life, but Prince Joachim said while he had a man left he would fight for the king. On the 22d. Oct. Boyer was proclaimed president of Hayti, at Cape Henry. On the 26th of Oct. President Boyer, at the head of 20,000 troops entered the city, which he styled the city of Cape Hayti; the constitution was immediately proclaimed, the officers sworn to support it, and the city restored to complete tranquility. The wife and children of Chistophe were at Cape Hayti, under the protection of Boyer.

The troops behaved extremely well, after the arrival of Boyer, and every thing was conducted with perfect order. The officers were quartered upon the citizens; the men in the barracks and public places.

The people were highly elated at the change, and the popularity of the new government was unbounded. The personage formerly styled the Duke of Marmalade was re-appointed governor of the Cape.

Business was suspended at the Cape on the breaking out of the Revolution. An embargo was laid on the shipping, and great apprehensions existed among the merchants previous to the arrival of Boyer's troops. But on his arrival they were assured that property of all kinds would be respected, the embargo was removed, and business revived.

A fleet of six sail, (1 ketch and 5 schrs.) arrived from Port-au Prince the day before captain Poulsand sailed, with provisions.

American produce was plenty at the Cape. Four vessels with flour arrived after the revolution commenced.

London, Oct. 6.—Foreign affairs are now so little thought of by the people of the country, that it would be fruitless to demand for them the attention of our readers, of whatever importance might be the events which were hourly passing on the European Continent. Yet these events are of no ordinary magnitude. An heir has been born to the chief branch of the House of Bourbon, & promises to fix their hitherto precarious throne. The dominions of the two remaining branches, (those of Spain and Naples,) have undergone a fundamental and entire revolution. The despotism of the House of Braganza, is likewise demolished. The last French mail brings intelligence that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared *unanimously* in favor of the Insurrection of Oporto; had deposed the old, and appointed a new Provisional Regency; but had effected this mighty change in the name and on the behalf of John VI. and of the Royal House of Braganza, without shedding a single drop of blood, or offering the least violence to person or property. Our countrymen we are happy to learn, were treated with respect; being requested at the same time, to abstain from appearing in their national uniform. From Naples or Sicily there are no further news.

The Courier of the 7th contains copies of all communications which have taken place between Government and her Majesty's counsel and agents, on the subject of pecuniary supplies, since her arrival in England; and also an account of all sums of money paid her since her arrival; from which it appears, that the queen has already received 28,750 pounds sterling.

The counsel for the queen concluded their addresses to the house of lords on the 5th of October, and proceeded to bring forward their witnesses in her Majesty's behalf.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right'

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Mr. *John Forster*, Merchant, of Miles township, to Miss *Margaret Irvine*, daughter of William Irvine, esq. of Potter township.

———On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. *Matthew Adams*, of Spring township, to Miss *Elizabeth M'Clelland*, daughter of Mr. Thomas M'Clelland, of the same township.

DIED—At his fathers house in Spring township, on the 1st instant, Mr. *John Furey*, jr. of a lingering complaint.

———At Carlisle, on the 12th ult. Mr. *George Kline*, aged about 62 years.

He was the first printer of a public journal west of the Susquehannah, and for about 34 years the proprietor and publisher of the Carlisle Gazette.

——— At Mobile, Alabama on the 18th October last, *Thomas B. Overton*, esq. attorney at law, late of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

MURDER.—On Friday, the first instant, in the borough of Williamsport, a black man named Tom Coleman was shot by another negroe named Stephen Lee. They were playing cards in a barbour shop, and having quarrelled, an attempt was made to turn Tom out of the house, by Stephen and the barbour named Joe Blaine. In this they failed. Stephen then retired, and in a short time returned with a gun, with which he shot Tom through the heart. He expired in a moment. Stephen is in prison.

It is understood, that the resolution offered by Mr. Linn, in the house of representatives, relative to the reduction of salaries, does not embrace a sufficient scope of retrenchment, either in the eye of the mover, or some of its advocates. Not only a reduction of the compensation of the government officers pay down to what it was in 1809, the period when Mr. Jefferson went out of office, is meditated, but an entire abolition of all those departments, civil or military, that have been created since 1809: so that the national expenditure shall approximate, as nearly as possible, to that of the above period.—Wash. C. Gaz

United States' Bank.—It is understood that the branch bank at Cincinnati has been discontinued. That at Chillicothe remains in operation.

Yesterday, the federal circuit court commenced in this city, chief justice *Marshall* presiding. The grand jury found true bills against the five seamen brought up from Norfolk on a charge for having violated a law of the United States, by joining the patriot armed brig Wilson, captain Almeida, lying in the port of Norfolk.

John Gadsden, esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States. *Attorney* for the District of South Carolina, vice *Robert Y. Hayne*, esq. who declined accepting.

We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from a gentleman on board the United States' ship Hornet, dated Port Royal, Island of Martinique, October 17, 1820. The Hornet left Bonavista on the 28th of August; met the United States' ship Adams at Port Praya, on the 2d of September, and parted with her off Cape Mount, on the 21st of September. The officers and crews of both these vessels were in excellent health. *F. Gaz.*

Be on your guard.—Counterfeit bills of three dollars of the Exchange Bank, Providence, are in circulation; and we understand several persons engaged in the iniquitous practice of uttering counterfeit money, have been latetly arrested, and are now confined in the jail at South-Kingston. *Newport Reflub.*

From the New York Columbian.

Vice President.—We find it stated in several papers that the bill accepting the release of the Vice President, thereby *squaring his accounts*, which passed both houses of the legislature, has also passed the council of revision, and become a law It must therefore have received governor Clinton's signature.

On the night of the 27th of October, within a mile of Middleton, Del. a black man named Joseph Vance, put an end to his carreer of life, by hanging himself on an apple tree in an old burying ground adjacent to his own house. He had previously made several attempts to hang himself, and always assigned the reason, that he must die that death, for he knew he was born to be hung.

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Nov 22, 1820.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Mass. without debate, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to inform the House what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West India islands, and parts adjacent, during the present year, & whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of the citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

And a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the President.

Mr. Foot, remarked that several propositions had been already made, looking to a reduction of the expenditures of the government, none of which exactly corresponded with his views; to exhibit which he offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to prepare and report a system of retrenchment in the various departments of the government (not inconsistent with the public interest) which will restore that rigid economy and simplicity becoming our republican institutions, and which the present stagnation of Commerce and the embarrassments attending every branch of domestic industry, imperiously demand.

And the question being put, that the House do now proceed to consider the said resolve, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presented to the chair, the following series of propositions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expences of the government should be reduced; that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2 Resolved, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interests, shall be abolished.

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809, shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recal from active service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

8. Resolution refers the subjects of the preceeding resolutions to the proper standing and select committees to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

Mr. Cobb said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion of them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to members, that they might be prepared to discuss and decide on them when called up. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions, nor did he know that the House ought to to proceed to act on them, until it should have received first, the annual report of the secretary of the Treasury, and, secondly, a report from the Secretary at War, required by a resolution of the House at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To place these resolves in a situation which would enable him to call them up at any time, he moved their referrence to a comittee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Which motion was agreed to; and

The House adjourned.

Congress.—This session (says the American Watchman) terminates of course early in March. The duty before this responsible body is, under present circumstances, arduous and complicated. We most fervently pray that the members may employ, at this session, other parts of their heads than their *tongues*; and that they may sedulously study the means of redeeming the time lost at the last session.

Cure for the Toothache
Skiesterites Meeting

From the Baltimore Patriot.

TESTIMONIALS TO VALOR.

The arms, voted by the general assembly of Connecticut to *Commodore* ISAAC HULL, and to *Commodore* MACDONOUGH for their illustrious services, during the late war, have been delivered to the gentlemen, respectively, by Governor WOLCOTT accompanied in each instance, with a handsome, appropriate, and discriminating letter. These gallant commanders have severally acknowledged the reception of these honorable proofs of public sensibility, in that pure and manly style, which generally distinguishes our naval officers, and is in them almost as peculiar, as their unrivalled skill and valor in battle.

It is gratifying to hear that the report of general *Ripley's* death is premature. If it will be any satisfaction to him he may read the well written eulogy lately published in the papers in consequence of his supposed death. Such kind of posthumous praise is very pleasant. *N. Y. Columbi.*

A bill was introduced into the house of assembly of New York, on Friday last, to reduce the pay of the members. It provides that in future the speakers of the two houses shall receive five, and the members three dollars per day.

The frigate on the stocks at the Navy Yard, Washington City, it is stated, is in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be ready for its "destined element," before the termination of the present session of congress.

A private letter from Louisville, Kentucky, states, that a slight shock of earthquake was felt there on the 9th of November, about sunset.

From Hayti.—By the politeness of a commercial friend, the editors of the *American Sentinel* have been favoured with a proclamation of president Boyer, and with several letters from Port au Prince, by which it appears the President has succeeded in obtaining possession of a number of the most important posts in the kingdom of Hayti, without a struggle: and that although some of Christophe's officers had not yet sent in their adhesion to the republican chief, a serious opposition to him was not anticipated.

From the Baltimore American.

A respectable citizen has handed us the following copy of the late Mr. Guy's infallible cure for the tooth-ache. He has lately used it with complete success in his own family.

"To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonfull of common table salt—mix them well together, hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth—it will give instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Independent Republicans, and others, friendly to the administration of Joseph Hiester, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Friday the 15th instant, for the purpose of making a FAIR SELECTION and NOMINATION of persons to fill the county offices in the gift of the governor. It is particularly desirous that punctual attendance be given.

MANY.

Stray Colt.

SUNDAY the 28th day of May last strayed away from the Subscriber, living in Lawrence township, in the county of Clearfield, an iron grey, two years old,

Mare Colt,

more black than grey, with a white stripe in its face—tall of its age, has a very long tail and a small eye. Whoever can find the above described Colt, and gives me information so that I can get it again, shall have FIVE dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

GERHARD PHILIPP GULICH.

December 2nd 1820.

Stray Ram.

CAME to the premises of the Subscriber, at the Baldeagle forge, sometime in September last, a Ram: he appears as if part Merino: has no mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES THOMPSON.

December 4, 1820.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber lost sometime in the month of October 1819, a BOND, dated 31st December 1816, payable by Samuel Fierst, on the 1st day of Oct. 1819, for £25. She cautions all persons from taking an assignment on said Bond, from any person whatever: payment has been stopped.

Ann Kirk.

December 2nd 1820.

$75 REWARD.

The Subscriber will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, for apprehending and delivering to Michael Clay, esq. near Ephrata, Lancaster county, a man named

John Miller,

aged about 45 years—5 feet ten or 11 inches high, dark hair and eyes. He ran away from his family some time in January last, leaving a wife and nine small children; he is a Cooper and Miller by trade, took with him a large sum of money, and a number of papers belonging to the subscriber. Said Miller was married to my daughter and had nine children: He forged a check on the Reading Bank and received the money for it.

SARAH SPANSLER.

December 2, 1820.

N. B. He was apprehended in Penns valley the beginning of October; he paid the persons who apprehended him $30, and told them he was not the man, and got clear.

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding Stock in the

Lewistown & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road,

that have not paid the amount of stock held by them, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th day of January next, otherwise suits will be brought for the balance due.

By order of the Board,

GEO. M'CLELLAND, *Treasurer.*

December 2, 1820.

☞Stockholders residing in Centre county, are requested to pay their stock to W. W. Potter, esq. and take his receipt.

To be sold at private Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. late of Walker township deceased, Will be sold by private sale,

180 acres of land,

between thirty and forty of which are cleared, adjoining lands of James Sterrett and others. For terms apply to,

Francis M'Ewen,
William Smyth,

Executors.

April 11, 1820.

TO MY CREDITORS.

Take Notice, that I have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the 18th day of December next, for hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in the borough of Carlisle in said county, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

FREDERICK LINTHURST.

November 15, 1820.

W. ROBINSON,

Watch & Clockmaker and Silversmith,

Of Huntingdon, Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte, and the public generally, that he will commence his professional business in the store adjoining Doctor Curtin's house, in November next. All watches and clocks repaired by him, will be warranted to keep good time for the space of one year from the delivery; and if on the non-performance of the work, he will return any charge made. From his long experience and knowledge in the above arts he hopes to merit a generous share of public patronage; as he flatters himself that his abilities will bear the strictest scrutiny.

SURVEYING instruments of all kinds made and repaired by him on the newest plan.

Bellefonte, Oct. 19, 8820.

Fulling and Dyeing.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that his new

Fulling Mill,

at Potter's mills, Potter township, will be in operation by the 15th of November when he will receive

CLOTH

for fulling and dyeing, at the following places, viz. At the store of Hamilton Humes, Bellefonte; at the mill of Matthew Woods, Pennsvalley; at the store of Keen and Wasson, Milheim; Duncan and Forster, Aaronsburg, and at Brown's Mills and Wm. Thompson's tavern, Kishacoquillas valley; to which places respectively it will be returned when finished.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills, Oct. 31, 1820.

N. B. Persons leaving cloth, are desired to affix to it their names, with written direction of the manner of dressing, &c.

Information Wanted.

The subscriber is desirous of obtaining information of a certain JAMES ROBINSON, aged about 50 years, who formerly resided in New Garden, Chester county, Pa. which place he left about 18 months ago. The undersigned has resided in the state of Virginia, during the last 18 or 20 years. About 8 years ago her husband departed this life, and being thus bereft of her partner and solace, she has taken this method of procuring information of her brother, the only source of help (competent to administer to her troubles) now in existence.

Printer's on the different branches of the Susquehanna, and others throughout the state, are requested to insert this notice, and thus endeavor to restore to an unfortunate sister, a brother who may aid her, in her declining years, and in the protection of a family of small children.—Letters containing information of the said Robison, directed to the subscriber at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. or to the editor of the Public Inquirer, will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.

MARY STEWART.

Sunbury, Oct. 9, 1820.

NOTICE

THE Stockholders to the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike, are requested to pay an instalment of two dollars on each share of stock by them subscribed into the Treasury, on or before the first day of February next.

W. BRINDLE, *Treasurer*

NOTICE,

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike Company.

A Resolution was passed on the second day of November last, authorizing the Treasurer to commence suits against all the Stockholders who are defaulters in paying up their instalments. The stockholders will therefore take notice, that unless they pay up all arrears on or before the twenty first day of December next, the subscription book of said company will be placed in proper hands for collection.

W. BAGSHAW, *Treasurer*

Philipsburg, Nov. 20, 1820.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber cautions all persons in arrears for Rent, and who are bound for it by Bond or Mortgage, or otherwise; for the stone building standing on the top of the hill above the court house, in the Borough of Bellefonte, commonly called Greer's house; not to pay the same to the children of John Greer, deceased: as the subscriber is the legal owner of one moiety, or half part of said house and lot, and is entitled to one half of the rent thereof.

James Greer.

Lebanon co. Pa. Nov. 14, 1820.

12th Regiment.

The field officers of the 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet according to law on the second Monday of December next, which will be the 11th day of the month, at the house of John Snyder, Walker township, where the Paymaster, constables and other persons entrusted with the collection of Militia fines, will attend prepared to make a final settlement for the current year.

WM. SMYTH, *Col.*

November 7th 1820.

TO ROAD-MAKERS.

BELLEFONTE & PHILIPSBURGH TURNPIKE.

The Bellefonte and Philipsburgh Turnpike road, a distance of twenty-seven miles, will be located and offered for sale in lots from one to five miles, so as to suit persons disposed to take the same—on the *second Monday in December, next,* at the house of Evan Miles, in the borough of Bellefonte. A draught of the road and the terms of payment, and the manner in which the road is to be completed, will then be exhibited to the purchasers. And on the first Monday in December one of the managers will accompany any person, or persons, intending to contract and disposed to view the route, and shew the same on that day and during that week.

By order of the Board,

TH. BURNSIDE, *President.*

Bellefonte, Pa. November 1, 1820.

APPEAL.

THE Regimental court of Appeal, for the 32nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will be held by the field officers of the said Regiment, at the house of James Newell, in Patton township, on Monday the 11th day of December next. The Paymaster and Collectors of Militia fines, are requested to attend with their accounts ready for settlement.

Wm. Murray,

Colonel.

Nov. 22nd 1820.

POETRY.

TAKE THE HINT.

While every station, every grade,
Pursues its calling or its trade,
With art and care;
The *Printer* hunts the world for *news*,
And strives his readers to amuse,
With pieces rare.

Industriously with critic skill,
He toils, his columns well to fill,
The live long day;
While o'er the accustom'd desk he leans,
His *patrons* know he wants the means
Expense to pay.

Dispensing useful information,
Of this, and that, and t'other nation,
To make you wise;
Ingratitude, that worst of crimes,
He feels with ten-fold weight these times,
When markets rise.

Yet, ne'er uncourteous would he be;
All that he wishes is to see
His promis'd due;
And since for *cash* in vain he begs,
He pleads for *pork*, or *flour*, or *rags*,
Rather than SUE.

Then to the *Printer* quick repair,
And make it your peculiar care,
His bills to pay;
So shall the studious son of *Faust*,
Spare neither labor, time nor cost,
But print away.

With joy he'll hail th' expected morn,
The mail-stage with its bag and horn,
That brings the news,
Pore o'er gazettes with rapid eye,
And with attentive care shall try,
Your taste t' amuse.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD.

A God who, from his supreme height, could be an indifferent spectator of all the revolutions which happen in this world, would not merit our homage. Happily for us the government of the God whom we adore takes in all his creatures. We every where find the centre of his empire; but we no where see its bounds. All his works are continually before him. At one glance he beholds the past, the present, and the future, and comprehends all the combinations and relations between them. The least events, the smallest circumstances, nothing escapes him; every thing together enters into the plan he has laid down to compass the infinitely wise and gracious purposes he formed. And these purposes unite and combine, to procure for his creatures the highest possible degree of happiness. God takes pleasure in his works; he sees them with one glance and rules them by a single act of his will. His laws are dictated by wisdom, and his commands are a source of joy and happiness. God, by his providence, preserves every species of creatures form d from the beginning of the world. Animals die, and others come in their place. Generations of them pass away and others succeed. The Ruler of the world makes use of inanimate creatures to preserve the living, and to make them happy. Lastly, he makes them all subject to man, who alone is capable here of knowing his works, and of adoring him. This God, who is goodness itself, expects that his rational creatures should be good also. By the proofs he continually gives of his love of righteousness and his horror of sin, he speaks to the heart, and constantly persuades us to walk in the paths he has prescribed.—He directs our actions according to his views. He makes our understandings fail when they are contrary to his merciful designs; and he gives us means of quitting the paths of iniquity. What wise measures he took in order to lead the children of Israel to the salutary ends that he proposed! In vain did the idolatrous nations more than once conspire their destruction; they were still preserved by the protection of their God. He neglected nothing to maintain amongst them that pure and holy religion, which distinguished them from the blind and superstitious nations around them. But our God inhabits light inaccessible. There is a depth of wisdom in his government, which none but he can fathom. Our understandings are too weak to see through the whole of his p'ans, or to form a just idea of his views, before the event has discovered them. Our knowledge is too limited to penetrate into the counsels of an infinitely wise being, or to discover beforehand the motives of his dispensations. The wicked man often sits among princes, whilst the righteous are humbled in the dust. The wicked triumph, and the good man is oppressed. Every thing smiles on the bad, whilst the friend of God meets nothing but disgrace and disappointment; And yet there is a Providence. Yes: notwithstanding all these apparent disorders, the Lord is ever the tender father of all his creatures. He is their infinitely wise God, their just and equitable Ruler. All his dispensations are adorable, however impenetrable they may appear to us. His counsels are wonderful. His plans surpass our understanding, but they are always formed and executed with sovereign wisdom. All that happens in this world, and at which we often wonder, tends to excellent purposes. The load of affliction and misery, under which some groan, may possibly have the happiest effect on their future state. The apparent evil may perhaps be a necessary medicine for the soul, and on this salutary correction may possibly depend their faith, the purity of their hearts, and their eternal felicity. Whoever is discontented with his lot, let him consider all these things, and he will cease to murmur. Why, O man! dost thou undertake to fathom the plans on which God governs the world? Thy understanding is limited, and yet thou pretendest to discover the views which the Supreme Being proposes to himself.—Thou canst not take in the whole chain of things which pass before thee. Thou knowest not what has preceded, or what is to follow; and yet thou hast the presumption to judge of causes and effects. Providence is just in all his plans, and all his dispensations. It is true, that thou seest not always the motives of his conduct, but, to be able to judge of them rightly, thou must be what God is.

American Edition, of *Dr. Rees's New Cyclopoedia.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed to carry into effect an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 9th of February last, to enable the proprietors of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, to dispose of the stock of said work by way of Lottery, give notice that the tickets for the said Lottery will be ready to be issued on or before the 20th day of August next. The following is the scheme contained in the act for promoting the sciences and useful arts:

200 prizes each consisting of one complete set of the American edition of Dr. Rees's new Cyclopædia, comprizing at least eighty-two numbers, subscription price four dollars per number, amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight dollars,	$65,000
100 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of the same work elegantly bound, at four hundred dollars,	40,000
250 prizes, each consisting of an imperfect set containing at least 30 numbers, at two dollars per number being one half of the present subscription price,	15,000
250 prizes, each consisting of a complete set of all the engravings, making in all twenty-two volumes bound, at one hundred dollars per set,	25,000
300 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas coloured and bound in two volumes, fifteen dollars per set,	4,500
700 prizes, each consisting of a complete ancient and modern Atlas at ten dollars per set, plain,	7,000
1000 prizes, each consisting of a number of portraits of American saracters given in the work, at ten dollars per number,	10,000
1 prize, consisting of all the copper plates used in the work,	10,000
2,801 Prizes.	
5,199 Tickets (or prizes) each entitled to a volume of plates, consisting of at least fifty impressions on the various subjects treated of in the Cyclopædia, at five dollars,	25,995
8000 Tickets at twelve dollars fifty cents each.	

ANDREW BAYARD,
GEORGE LATIMER,
SAMUEL MIFFLIN,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
ANDREW PETTIT,
HENRY NIXON,
ANDREW M. PREVOST.

Commissioners.

Philadelphia July 21, 1820.

To extensive Landholders

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In as much as a plan submitted by Mr. Lewis Gall, agent of a philanthropic society in Germany, to facilitate the settlement of German emigrants in indigent circumstances, has been recognized as efficacious and worthy of support. A German Society has been established here, on the 7th of August last, for the purpose of carrying such plan into execution.

The object of this society, as concisely declared in the first section of their constitution, is,

'To promote the settling of German emigrants in the state of Pennsylvania, by means of all possible alleviations and suitable aids.'

The subscribers, as a committee of that society, have been specially desired as well to continue a correspondence already commenced by the said Mr. Gall with various holders of extensive lands, as to open a new and regular communication with other extensive landholders, in order to procure valuable lands, advantageously situated, and desirable terms, for the settlement of German emigrants, and the more efficient promotion of the designs of the society.

For the purpose of accomplishing this object of the society, we beg leave to invite all owners of extensive tracts of land in Pennsylvania, to whom it would be desirable to have their unseated lands enhanced in value by German settlements, to send to the German society of Harrisburg, answers to the following inquiries.

1 Where the lands are situated, which they are willing to put to their disposal?

2. The extent of such lands?

3 Whether any and what waters pass through them?

4. Whether they contain any situations eligible for water works?

5. Whether any and what highways or roads may pass through them?

6. The nature of their titles to the land and whether they are wholly unincumbered, or the nature of the incumbrance.

7. Upon what terms they may be willing to dispose of such lands, either in whole or in part, to actual German settlers.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
FRED. W. LEOPOLD,
LOUIS GALL.

Land Committee of the German Society of Harrisburg.

NOTE—The colonization plan proposed by Mr. Louis Gall, as well calculated for the interest of the owners as for the benefit of the settlers, may be seen in various public prints, issued during the month of March last.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

February 16th 1820.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½	per cent dis.
Boston,	2	do
New-Hampshire,	2	do
Connecticut,	2	do
New-York	1	
New-York country notes	4	per ct. dis
New-Jersey.		
Trenton,	1	per ct. dis.
Mount Holly,	1	do
Cumberland,	1	do
Newark,	1	do
Brunswick Bank,	1	do
Sussex Bank,	1	do
State Bank at Trenton,	1	do
At Elizabethtown	1	do
At Morristown	1	do
At Patterson	1	do
At Brunswick	1	do
Pennsylvania.		
Philadelphia notes,		par
Germantown		do
Easton Bank,		do
Camden		do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.		
Hulmeville,	2	do
New Hope Bridge,	1	do
Chester county Bank,	3	do
West Chester	1	do
Montgomery county Bank,	1	do
Northampton Bank,	2	do
Farmers Bank of Lancaster,	1	do
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2	do
Reading,	7	do
Susquehanna Bridge	2	do
Marietta,	40	do
Lancaster Trading Company,	1	do
Harrisburg Bank	1	do
Bank at Milton,	18	do
Chambersburg,	2	do
Little York,	2	do
Gettysburg,	2	do
Swatara Bank,	2	do
Silver Lake,	50	do
Pittsburg Notes,	2	do
Green Castle	5	do
Uniontown		no sales
Juniata		no sales
Centre Bank		15 dis.
Huntingdon		40 do.
Agricul. bank of Carlisle		no sales
All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks		25 to 50 dis.
Delaware.		
Old Bank of Delaware	1	perct. dis.
Wilmington & Brandywine	1	do
Maryland.		
Baltimore	1	per ct. dis.
Annapolis and Branches	3	do
Cumberland bank, Allegeny	50	do
Hagerstown	3	do
Elkton,	50	do
Snowhill		not taken.
Somerset and Worster		do
Port Deposit,		do
Virginia.		
Richmond and branches	1	do
District of Columbia,	1	do
Ohio.		
Having lately suspended specie dayments,		no sale.
North Carolina.		
State Bank,	5	do
Newbern, &c.	5	do
South Carolina notes,	2	do